SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853. NO. 61

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HARDING HAS COME!

YES! WITH THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, IN HIS LINE, IN THE CITY!

WE can now exhibit to our friends and customers the choicest assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Dress and Frock Coats—Fine Fancy and plain Cassimere Pants—Fine Fancy Silk and Satin and bl'k Silk and Satin Vests, that can be found in any store in the State.

We pride ourselves upon selling the best

READY-MADE CLOTHING

this side of the British Provinces, equal in every respect to Custom Work, and much cheaper than Garments can be made to measure. We shall be receiving daily all the new styles of GOODS that come into market—for we manufacture all we sell— and are able to exhibit something NEW every week.

Call at the World-Wide renowned Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.

March 22, 1853. 36—

Books Just Received.

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to

Woman's Record, or Sketches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A. D., 1850. Arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age, by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architecural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by D. H. Mahan, L. L. D.

The Lady's oracle, an elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henrietta Dmount.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

May 2, 1853. 48—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,		$400
10 do	do do	485
12 do	do do	525
14 do	do do	585
15 do	do do	615
16 do	do do	650
20 do	do do	695
25 do	do do	750
30 do	do do	850
35 do	do do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

New Books.

NOTES and Emendations to the text of Shakespeare's plays from early manuscript corrections, in a copy of the folio, 1632, in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F. S. A.

The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francois Michaud; translated from the French by W. Robson. 3 vols., 12 mo.

Hang Mair, a Story of Scottish life, by the author of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, Merkland, &c.

New edition of Smith on the law of contracts, with notes and appendix, by J. G. Symon, Esq. Third American edition, with additional notes and references to both English and American decisions, by William Henry Rawle, author of a Treatise on Covenants for Title.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

May 2nd, 1853. 48—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,

Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,

French worked Muslin undersleeves,

Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,

Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,

do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,

do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.

Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,

Imitation do do do do

Lisle do do do do

Bobbin do do do do

Oct. 1, 1852. JAMES McKIMMON. 93—

HARRIS'S BAKERY. NORFOLK, VA.

THIS old and widely known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms:

BUTTER CRACKERS, WATER CRACKERS, SUGAR CRACKERS. SODA CRACKERS, ANTI-DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS, AND WINE BISCUIT,

Also, MOLASSES CAKES, suitable for country stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 25, 1853. 46—9m,pd.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

OFFER FOR SALE: 1,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
800 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime,
150 bbls. S. F. Flour,
12 Hhds. Sides and Shoulders,
10,000 lbs. Virginia Cured Family Bacon,
50 packages Refined Sugar.

Orders for Merchandize filled with despatch.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

Portsmouth, Va. April 14, 1853. 43—3m.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which is in all respects, reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

AMERICAN HARDWARE, &C.

E. P. TABB & CO.

HEAD OF THE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

ARE receiving large additions to their stock, by almost every arrival from the East, which having been purchased at the cash discount prices, they are enabled, and determined to sell as low as articles of a similar quality can be bought in the Northern cities Their assortment comprises

Cotton, Wool, Horse and Negro Cards,
Long and short handle Manure Forks,
" " Shovels and Spades,
Box and screw up Coffee Mills,
Wire and Hair Sieves and Searches,
Cotton Leading Lines, Bed Cords,
White Hemp Rope, assorted sizes,
Shoe Brushes, Blacking, Hide Whips,
Broad and Narrow Axes, Adzes,
Fancy Steel Blade Garden Hoes,
A full assortment of Hollow Ware Castings, embracing Ovens, Pots, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs, Griddles, &c.
Also a general assortment of Fancy Goods, such as Needles, Pins, Combs of every kind,
Tooth, Hair and Shaving Brushes,
Fancy Soap, Snuff and Shaving Boxes,
Bone, Fancy Gilt, Porcelain and Pearl Buttons,
Pocket Books, Porte Monnaies, Purses,
Silver, Brass, Steel and White Metal Thimbles,
Looking Glasses, &c.

April 26, 1853. 46—w3w.

VALUABLE WARREN LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to move South, offers for sale his valuable lands lying in the Counties of Warren and Halifax, situate 14 miles from Warrenton and 8 miles from Littleton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, containing 4,400 acres. These lands are equal to any in the County of Warren for the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco. About 700 acres of the tract is bottom land of a fine quality, one half of which is cleared and thoroughly canalled and drained, the other half is in original forest and heavily timbered. There is a sufficient quantity of cleared land on the tract, mostly fresh, to work fifty hands to advantage. The tract can be conveniently divided into three farms. It is unnecessary to give an extended description of these lands, as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for themselves. The subscriber being anxious to sell, will submit to a sacrifice to effect a sale; therefore persons wishing to invest capital in real estate would do well to examine these lands.

In my absence Mr. Evans will take pleasure in showing the land and making known the terms, which will be accommodating. S. A. WILLIAMS.

Warren County, N. C., May 9, 1853. 50—8tw.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND General Produce Brokers,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

OFFER their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER. JAMES C. WHITE.

April 7th, 1853. 41 3m.

WHOLESALE TRADE, For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

s now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va. 34—

New and Fashionable Jewelry.

WE are receiving our new supply of Watches, Chains, Seals, Keys, Ear Rings, Breastpins, Finger Rings, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, May 24, 1853. 53—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.

PARISEN & KING'S

NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL

EXPRESS.

Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages,* Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, JAS. H. KING, } Proprietors. ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.

J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., W. D. TOWNES, Petersb'g, Va., M. V. L. MAULE, Rich'd, Va., } H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of merchants at the following places—Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough, and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, p. m., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from N. Y. Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.

Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 39—1y.

House-Furnishing List.---Set No. 1, for Thirty Dollars.

THE following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs, and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Doz Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Corkscrew and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

Travellers Going North,

BY the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, accommodation train, (which leaves Raleigh at 8 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,) are informed that they will find an accommodation train to convey them to Petersburg, by the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad, in ample time to connect with the Express mail line to Baltimore.

Travellers will find this the most certain route, as there are two daily mail lines from Petersburg, North, besides one daily steamboat line to Baltimore, and two twice a week to Philadelphia and New York, direct by steamships.

For tickets and other information, apply to the subscriber at Gaston. JAS. B. TILGHMAN.

Agent G. & R. R. R. Co.

Office Greensville, R. R., N. C., Gaston, May 17, 1853. } 53—1m.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy. Wake Forest, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., *Principal.*

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in July next. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights, and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session.

For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD, Forestville, N. C.

May 12th, 1853. 973—t15thJuly.

Notice to Country Merchants.

WE have been making large additions to our stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.

Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

May 13th, 1853. 52—

N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention. S. & W.

Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are informed that Certificates of Stock have been prepared, and are now ready for delivery. Stockholders resident in Petersburg will apply to Thos. White, of that place; those of Warren County, to N. T. Green, Warrenton; those of Granville, to Thomas Miller and John S. Eaton; those of Franklin, to John G. King; and the rest will be delivered at office. W. W. VASS, *Treas.*

Raleigh, May 18, 1553. 53—3t

GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.

CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE.

Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

Just Opened,

SOME very fine Braceletts, and full setts of Breast Pins, Ear Rings, something new.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

May 34, 1853. 54—

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 10—1y.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco Received this day by H. D. TURNER.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greefsborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1853.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has recently returned from the Northern Cities, and is daily receiving his SPRING and SUMMER supplies, embracing every thing new and beautiful, all of which were selected with great care, purchased on favorable terms and will be sold at low rates.

He is at this time in receipt of the following: Black, brown, blue, olive, green and other cloths of various grades:

Semoni, bl'k doeskin cas., fancy casimere, a beautiful assortment, some very pretty Vestings, of every variety and style.

Light silk Vestings for Weddings and Parties, very rich, Cravats, Stocks and Ties, plain and fancy, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, silk and cotton half-hose, Gloves, silk and gauze Undershirts, fine dress Shirts and Collars, a large assortment very cheap, Linen and Cotton Drawers; in fact every article usually found in a gentlemans' Furnishing Store.

He has also on hand a fine supply of Clothing, both of his own and foreign manufacture, any or all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, and to dispose of it at a small advance for Cash or six month's credit to punctual customers.

Cutting done at short notice.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor.

Successor to Oliver & Procter.

April 15, 1853. 43—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

Umbrellas and Parasols.

GREEN and Black, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Emb'd and Watered Parasols, all colors.
Black, Watered, Silk and Linen Parasols.
Ladies Black Silk Summer Umbrellas.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 19, 1853. 44—

Mattings.

4-4 AND 5-4 White India Matting,
4-4 checked India Matting. J. BROWN.

April 19, 1853. 44—

NORTH-CAROLINA AND NORFOLK.

THE PRACTICAL HATTERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in "NORFOLK," and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that "Merchants" will find it to their advantage to call before making their 'purchases.' Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having 'GOODS,' whether of our own 'MANUFACTURE' or 'IMPORTED,' as 'FASHIONABLE,' 'FINE and CHEAP' as any 'Northern JOBBER.' We earnestly request 'Merchants' to call and be 'CONVINCED.' that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, in great variety.

Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

THIS beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible by the minutest description to give a correctidea of its utility. HATS made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new HAT, and painful headache. We could give you certificates of PHYSICIANS and the experience of the TRADE, but would prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior HATS.

☞ HATS made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT, No. 7, Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf

A. M. McPHEETERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

OFFICE AT No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.

ALL packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.,
C. Dewey, Cashier do do do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
L. O'B. Branch, Pres't Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Halifax, N. C.
H. D. Turner, J. Brown,
Williams & Haywood, J. M. Towles,
and John Primrose, Merchants, Raleigh.

May 9, 1853. 50—1y.

New Fancy and Confectionary Store, ON MAIN STREET.

Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of

"BIG BOOT."

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

Fancy Goods, &c.

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side, tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knifes, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeans, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

Confectionary, &c.

Candies of all deseriptions, Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 2-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

Cigars.

The choicest brands of Havannah, Principie and Regalia Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand.

Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

Groceries.

A general assortment. F. MAHLER & Co.

Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

NEW BRICK MACHINE Now in Successful Operation, in BALTIMORE!

IT is so simple that any intelligent negro can learn to manage it in two or three days. You have merely to shovel clay into a box and attach a horse to the sweep. The machine tempers the clay and moulds the bricks in the most perfect manner, such as the most experienced hand can scarcely equal. When burned they are found to be stronger and more solid than those made in the usual way, because the clay is worked stiffer under the pressure of the screw than it is possible to mould by hand. It requires one man to shovel in the clay, a boy to put in the empty moulds, another to pass them when filled to the barrow, a third to wheel them to the floor, a fourth to discharge them, a fifth as superumerary to wait on the rest—in all one man, a horse and five boys, make from eight to ten thousand bricks per day. The gold medal was awarded for it by the Maryland Institute in November, 1852. Price of the four mould machine $250—of the five mould $300, including Patent.

Address F. H. SMITH, Baltimore, Md.

FRANCIS H. SMITH.

May 9, 1853. 50—t8Jn.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company, MAY 5, 1853.

ON and after Monday 9th inst., the Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 5 A. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the same days, leaving Gaston at 4 P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Weldon.

The train will connect both ways with the day train to and from Wilmington, and the trains on the Seaboard Road.

Raleigh, May 9, 1853. 50—tf.

NOTICE.

THE 4th Annual Meeting of the Members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held, at the Office of the Company, on the 1st Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JAMES F JORDAN, Secretary.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1853. 58—td.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session of this School will close on the 31st May, and the Fall Session commences on the 5th July.

A. C. LINDSEY.

Yanceyville, May 24th, 1853. 56—3t.

Bank of the State of North Carolina,

RALEIGH, May 4, 1853.

RESOLVED that the Branch of this Bank, at Elizabeth City, be discontinued, from and after the first day of June, 1854.

By order of the Board of Directory.

C. DEWEY.

May 13, 1853. 52—6w.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

For Sale,

A FIRST-RATE BUGGY. Enquire at this office.

June 8th, 1853. 59—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to, J. HENRY HARRISS,

Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.

Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! By Parisen & King's Express.

Direct From Our Manufactory.

WITHIN the last week we have received 100 Fine Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, 300 Superior Paris Linen Sacks and Sack French Coats, 200 White and Colored Marseille Vests. E. L. HARDING.

May 9th, 1853. 50—

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere. SELBY & MURRAY.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS, Smithfield, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES. Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4 5, 8, 11, 18, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Macaroni.

BEST quality Macaroni in Store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April 1st, 1853. 39—

FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY Dwelling House, with all necessary out buildings, pleasantly situated in the Western Ward in this City. Apply to J. J. CHRISTOPHERS.

Raleigh, May 16, 1853. 52—3t.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply of this justly celebrated Extract, too well and highly appreciated to need any comments, is just received and for sale at PESCUD'S

BENNETT'S LAND BILL.

We publish Bennett's Land Bill, on the outside of this week's paper, and would respectfully call the attention of our readers to its provisions. Of the public lands belonging to the Government, some were acquired by cession from the old States —some by purchase, and the balance by our war with Mexico. In order to secure harmony, indeed to form the federal Constitution, to sustain the credit of the Government, and to pay off the debt incurred by the war of the Revolution, the States gave up their right to the Territory and ceded it to the General Government.

The deed of cession of North Carolina was executed in December, 1789, and accepted by an act of Congress approved April 2, 1790, the condition of which was as follows:

"That all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this act to the United States of America, and not appropriated as before mentioned, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usualproportions of the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

That acquired by purchase and conquest stands upon the same footing. Now we ask how these lands can be distributed without acting in bad faith to those States who were the original owners? The purposes for which those lands were granted are specific and clearly defined— they were to be "*considered* as a *common fund* for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportions of the general charge and expenditure and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever." These are the express terms of the grant, yet Mr. Osborne wishes you to violate the condition of this munificent donation, divert them from the objects intended and appropriate them for building Rail Roads and making other Internal Improvements. Can it be supposed that North Carolina would have deeded away Territory sufficient to make three or four States merely to receive at some future time from the General Government a few hundred thousand acres of land lying outside the haunts of civilization, inhabited by naked savages? It is a reflection upon the good sense and patriotism of the Fathers of the Republic.

On this head we cannot do better than quote a few extracts from Gen. Jackson's celebrated Land Bill Veto Message. A document that should be cherished every republican as the chart and guide of his political faith upon this question.

"The leading principle then asserted was, that Congress possesses no constitutional power to appropriate any part of the moneys of the United States for objects of a local character, within the States. That principle, I cannot be mistaken in supposing, has received the unequivocal sanction of the American people, and all subsequent reflection has but satisfied me more thoroughly, that the interests of our people, and the purity of our Government, if not its existence, depend on its observance. The public lands are the common property of the United States, and the moneys arising from their sales, are a part of the public revenue. This bill proposes to raise from and appropriate a portion of this public revenue to certain States, providing expressly, that it "*shall be aplied to objects of Internal Improvement or education within those States*," and then proceeds to appropriate the balance to all the States, with the declaration, that it shall be applied "*to such purpurpose as the Legislatures of said respective States shall deem proper*." The former appropriation is expressly for Internal Improvement or education, without qualification as to the kind of improvments, and therefore in express violation of the principle maintained in my objections to the turnpike road bill, above referred to. The latter appropriation is more broad, and gives the money to be applied to any local purpose whatsoever. It will not be denied that under the provisions of the bill, a portion of the money might have been applied to making the very road to which the bill of 1830 had reference, and must of course come within the scope of the same principles. If the money of the United States cannot be applied to local purposes 'through its own agents,' as little can it be permitted to be thus expended through the agency of the State Governments.

"It has been supposed that with all the reductions in our revenue which could be speedily effected by Congress, without injury to the substantial interests of the country, there might be for some years to come a surplus of moneys in the Treasury, and that there was, in principle, no objection to returning them to the people by whom they were paid.

"The principle and the object was, to return to the people an UNAVOIDABLE surplus of revenue, which might have been paid by them under a system which could not at once be abandoned; but even this resource, which at one time seemed to be almost the only alternative to save the General Government from grasping unlimited power over Internal Improvements, was suggested with doubts of its constitutionality.

"But this bill assumes a new principle. Its object is NOT to return to the people an *unavoidable surplus* of revenue paid in by them, but to *create a surplus* for distribution among the States.

"I am quite sure that the intelligent people of our several States will be sattisfied, on a little reflection, that it is neither wise nor safe to release the members of their local Legislatures from the responsibility of levying the taxes necessary to support their State Governments and vest it in Congress, over most of whose members they have no control.

"They will not think it expedient that Congress shall be the tax-gather and paymaster of all their State Governments, thus amalgamating all their officers into one mass of common interest and common feeling. It is too obvious that such a course would subvert our well-balanced system of Government, and ultimately deprive us of all the blessings now derived from our happy Union."

It will be acknowledged that North Carolina owned a considerable portion of the lands originally ceded—that she contributed her full quota of the funds with which Florida and Louisiana were purchased, and of the blood and treasure by which California, New Mexico, &c, were added to our public domain. If these (in violation of the constitution and deed of cession) are to be distributed, it would seem but an act of common justice that North Carolina should get her full proportion of them—but according to Bennett's Land Bill, which, Mr. Osborne says recognizes the principle and introduces a beneficent and just policy," she gets comparatively nothing.

The 2d section of this Bill grants to Arkansas 3,000,000 of acres—to Ohio all the public lands situated within her jurisdiction and 200,000 of acres in addition and so on to the other Western States; while North Carolina only gets 1,500,000 acres. This is a just and beneficent policy' according to Mr. Osborne's views.

If the distribution is made, the lands apportioned to North Carolina will be located in New Mexico, or in the North-West Territories. To pay their taxes and protect them against squatters will actually bring the State in debt. The birds in this District are too old to be caught with such chaff as this. The theory is barely plausible and cannot stand the test of reason and analysis. The Democratic party have done more in the last few years to redeem North Carolina, than the whigs did during the whole of their ascendency.

We know that this scheme not only involves an infraction of the Constitution, but would result in nothing practical or to the benefit of the State. Mr. Osborne has a queer way of showing his devotion to the good old North, when he lauds a Bill which given to a little State, who paid nothing towards the acquisition of these lands, 3 or 4 times as much as North Carolina would get, who contributed more than her share towards that purchase.

We are confident when the intelligent voters of this District have read this Bill, they will agree with us regarding it as adding insult to injury. But suppose you were to elect Mr. O. do you for a moment think he could force this Bill through a Democratic Congress—Congress composed of men who were sent there to watch and guard the interests of their constituency? It could not receive a respectable vote, and even if it should pass, General Pierce by a resolution of the late Baltimore Convention is pledged to veto it. Then this is not a practical question and should have no weight in the election; it was brought forward to make capital, and unless we have over estimated the intelligence of our people, will signally fail.

Charlotte Democrat.

THE PUBLIC LANDS—BENNETT'S BILL.

Below we publish, from the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot, an able article on the subject of the Public Lands. We bespeak for it a careful perusal:

The public land question presents itself in two shapes—the distribution of the proceeds of their sales or the distribution of the lands themselves. The first formed a part of Mr. Clay's American system, and in that connection was designed to create a necessity for increased taxes,—in other words for additional duties on imports. The establishment of a Tariff based on revenue principles, and the abandonment of the protective system, settled for a time the question of distribution also, but it has recently been raised from the dead, and clothed with new habiliments.

The power of Congress over the public lands is found in the following clause of the Constitution:

"Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States."

The public lands now amount to about 1,400,000,000 acres, and are held by the General Government in trust for the benefit of all the States. The Democratic party has always denied both the constitutionality and expediency of either a partial or general system of distributing the lands, or the proceeds of their sales; it holds that the benefits arising therefrom would be most equally distributed by applying them to the payment of the debts and expenses of the Government. Should a surplus be collected in the Treasury apply them to a reduction of taxation, and in this way the benefits would be equally and fairly distributed to all. This we regard as the only safe policy for the Government to pursue.

In executing the trust confided to it by the States, Congress has made appropriations to the new States and Teritories, of every sixteenth section for purposes of education, of swamp lands unfit for cultivation and entirely worthless until improved, and also occasionally for works of improvement as railroads and canals. In making the last named appropriations, the rule has been laid down, and generally adhered to, to donate land only within six miles of the work of improvement in alternate sections, the price of the reserved sections being fixed at twice the minmum value of other Government lands. Even such strict constructionists as Mr. Calhoun admitted the power of Congress to make such donations of land, which really cost the General Government not a cent.

The fact that Congress has donated to the Western States considerable quantities of land, is now made the pretext for the revival of the defunct distribution question, but under a new shape—that of distributing the lands themselves. It is alledged that the land are being squandered on the new States, and the old States are urged to strike for their share, and to demand of Congress donations for their benefit. The advocates of this scheme say that the revenues are amply sufficient to support the Government without the proceeds of the public lands, that the old States are in debt, and that a portion of the pulic lands is their right, and they should demaad it. This project is advocated by the Whig party, and is embodied in Bennett's land bill.

The allegation that Congress is squandering the lands upon the new States is destitute of foundation. To the appropriation made for educational purposes, we have never heard any objection; they facilitate the settlement of the new States, and thereby create a demand for the Government lands; the swamp lands are worthless to the Government; and up to the the 30th of June, 1851, not quite nine millions of acres had been appropriated for Internal Improvement purposes—a mere drop of the immense domain belonging to the United States. Thirty-one schemes asking for donations of land were presented to the last Congress, of which only two became laws. The lands are not squandered in making small grants for internal improvement purposes, but they would have been if such schemes as Bennett's land bill and the Homestead bill had received the sanction of Congress—the first of which forms the one principle upon which the Whig party stakes its existence.

We can see little or no difference in principle between the distribution of the proceeds and the distribution of the lands themselves. The former divides the money of the United States, the latter the property—the effect, one and the same thing. Objections to one are good against the other. If there is any difference it is in favor of the old distribution scheme. The States would then receive the money after the lands had been sold by the General Government; something would be realized; in the other case, the lands would be given directly to the States and squandered by them—sold to speculators and land-sharks for absolutely nothing, as we will show directly.

Justice to the old States is the plea of the *land beggers*, and they hold up Bennett's bill as a measure to accomplish this end. It provides that certain quantities of land be given to the land or new States for railroad purposes, and 150,000 acres for each member of Congress, and United States Senator to the other States, Texas excepted, for educational purposes, is as shown in the following tables:

Land States.	*Acres.*
Iowa,	3,000,000
Michigan,	2,500,000
Wisconsin,	2,500,000
Missouri,	3,000,000
Arkansas,	3,000,000
Illinois,	1,000,000
Ohio,	2,216,000
Indiana,	2,013,000
Alabama,	2,500,000
Louisiana,	2,500,000
Florida,	2,000,000
Mississippi,	2,000,000
California,	3,000,000
Total to 13 Stases,	31,229,000

Old States.	*Acres.*
Maine,	1,350,000
Vermont,	900,000
New Hampshire,	900,000
Massachusetts,	1,800,000
Rhode Island,	600,000
Connecticut,	900,000
New Jersey,	1,050,000
New York,	5,400,000
Pennsylvania,	3,000,000
Delaware,	450,000
Virginia,	2,550,000
Maryland,	1,200,000
North Carolina,	1,500,000
South Carolina,	1,350,000
Kentucky,	1,800,000
Tennessee,	1,950,000
Georgia,	1,500,000
Total to 17 States,	29,250,000

The old States having 195 members of Congress and Senators, lands are given in the proportion of 150,000 acres to each member and Senators; to the new States, having 97 members and Senators, in the proportion of 322,000 acres to each. And this is the measure that is to equalize the benefits of the public lands among all the States! The new States having one-third of the members of Congress, in addition to the appropriations already made for their benefit, will receive by it more than the old States with twice their representation. If the new States have already received too large a share of the benefits of the public lands, this bill will but add to the injustice.

In the hands of the States, these lands would be squandered, or yield next to nothing. The whole amount appropriated may be set down in round numbers at 60,000,000 acres. According to correct estimates, it appears that the sales of land by the General Government average 1,800,000 acres annually. At this rate it would require *thirty-two* years to absorb the lands granted to the States by the bill. Suppose it to be passed, what would happen? The land States are deeply interested in Internal Improvement schemes, and would throw their 31 millions in the market at once. The old States would receive land warrants for their share, and they would want to realize. Sixty millions of acres of land would be thrown into the market at once, which would fall into the hands of speculators and capitalists at a more nominal price—not over ten cents per acre. And at least one-half of this sum would be spent by the States in the salaries of agents to make sales, &c. The million six hundred and fifty thousand acres granted to North Carolina, might possibly bring into the State Treasury one hundred thousand dollars, a small sum indeed to induce the people of the State to adopt Whig doctrine, and uphold the Whig party. In the hands of the General Government these 60,000,000 acres would be sold as a demand arose, and bring into the National Treasury $75,000,000. This would pay the ordinary expenses of the Government for at least two years, and probably relieve North Carolina of two millions of dollars taxes that would be required to make up the deficiency if this fund should be distributed.

One more objection and we shall conclude for the present. The bill requires of a part of the States that they appropriate the lands to build railroads; of the remainder, that they use it for educational purposes. What is this but Congress legislating for the States in matters over which the latter have exclusive control? All powers not delegated to Congress are expressly reserved to the States. Would it not be a gross assumption of power on the part of Congress to legislate for the States on Internal Improvements, or on Common Schools? Does the Constitution any where confer such powers upon Congress? In this view also, we regard the bill under consideration as unconstitutional. Its passage would have a general tendency to consolidate all power in the hands of the General Government, and render the State Governments nothing more than dependencies.

A MASKED BRITISH SLAVE TRADE.

We invite attention to the following interesting article from the Baltimore American, which openly lays bare the hollow-hearted hypocrisy of the British government in its professions of love of liberty and hatred of African slavery. After having, in the appropriate language of the Savannah Republican, "sacrificed the interests of her planters in the West Indies and spread desolation over those once fertile Islands—and after having ground the faces of her poor subjects at home, by heavy taxation, to gratify a mawkish sympathy for the negro population there—and while her subjects are still burthened with onerous taxes, to keep up an "ocean police" to detect and protect the African Slave trade—and still further, at this very time when the fair libeller of her country's name, and desecrater of her country's flag, Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, is wooed and feasted and flattered in her realms by her nobility, on account of her anti-slavery infatuation and folly—at this very time, and under all these circumstances, that very Government—yes, the British Government, has an existing contract with her merchants, HYDE, HODGE & Co., to take captive and steal from their homes and kindred the native Africans, to make slaves of them upon those very Islands whose prosperity has been destroyed by her foolish abstractions.

True, this traffic in human flesh and blood, which they affect so much to despise, is called by another name. They call it a "system of apprenticeship." They only induce the natives of Africa to EMIGRATE to her West India possessions, for a small consideration. Nevertheless, it is slavery in the end, voluntary or involuntary, and this inducement to emigrate is nothing more nor less than the "African slave trade" in disguise. If not, why did President Roberts of Liberia issue his proclamation in February last, reviving and enforcing the passport laws in his colony? And with whom do the agents, Hyde & Co., of England, bargain for emigrants? Is it with the emigrants themselves? No. "Certain refractory chiefs are reported to have engaged with the agents" of Hyde, Hodge & Co., British contractors, yea, British slave catchers and slave traders, to furnish the British Government with native Africans, for British slavery, to support British avarice and cupidity. After this, Mrs. Stowe and her CORTEGE may expect to accomplish no good for negro slaves in British hearts. We have never believed that the British Government was in EARNEST in her opposition to African slavery, especially in the Southern States of America. Abolish Southern slavery, and she must, in turn, abolish her manufactures and her commerce.

These are the pillars of her Government—the source of wealth to her merchants. Her consumption of cotton reaches the vast amount of two and a half million bales per annum. Cotton in its raw and manufactured states, furnishes the means of half her commerce; and more than five-sixths of all the cotton produced in the world, is grown in the Southern States by slave labor. This very year Great Britian will consume 1,700,000 bales of Southern cotton, and her factors must have it, or her commerce must dwindle. How then, can she do without slavery, and the South to produce it? She cannot do without Southern slavery. She knows it, and she does not desire its abolishment, at least, until she finds some other resource for her needed supply. All her admiration of Mrs. Stowe, and her appreciation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin-ism" lies behind all this, and is to be found in British hostility to this country and her institutions in general, and we believe least of all, to our "*Southern institutions*." It is on account of her hostility to America, that her subjects are procuring triumphal marches for Mrs. Stowe through her realms; and not the least pleasing spectacle to British eyes, nor triumph to British revenge, was the mutilated and tattered folds of the American flag, that credential of American grandeur and glory the world over, under which our "native American" and British enemies reveled and rejoiced together, in contempt of our morals and our free institutions. British ovations to Mrs. Stowe, are offered more freely in contempt of the American name and nation, than from a love of our slaves. But we are detaining our readers too long—read the article referred to, with President Roberts' Proclamation, and judge then of British love and philanthropy for the African race."

The present connivance of the British Government in this masked slave trade, to subserve British cupidity, stands out in glaring contrast with the direct and emphatic threat of Lord Palmerston in 1851, in his correspondence with the Marquis of Miraflores, Minister of Spain, with reference to the suppression of the *Cuban* slave trade. After stating what the Spanish Government ought to do, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs said:

"But far different is the conduct of the Captain General; and while, on one hand, he shuts his eyes to criminal and disgraceful practices which it is his bounden duty to prevent, he returns angry and discourteous answers to communications which it is the duty of Her Majesty's officers in Cuba to make to him.

The Spanish Government will do well to consider that if such a course of proceeding shall continue, the people of this country, instead of looking with displeasure at attempts which may be made to sever Cuba from the Spanish monarchy, may be led to view, with satisfaction, the accomplishment of an event which, in consequence of the Spanish colonial authorities, will have become the only means of putting an end to the commission of crimes which the Spanish crown solemly bound itself many years ago utterly and forever to prevent any Spanish subject from committing.

PALMERSTON."

[From the Baltimore American.]

A MASKED BRITISH SLAVE TRADE.

The decline of prosperity in the British West Indies has been generally ascribed to the abolition of slavery, which took place about fifteen years ago. It seems, however, from recent reports in Parliament, that the islands began to suffer even before the experimental philanthropy of England was fairly tested. The British planter was never the American planter. The home of the British planter was in the distant island of his ancestors, and not in the torrid region that produced his wealth. Occasional visits sufficed to keep up a connection, but in the meanwhile, the whole management of his property was left to overseers and agents whose returns were liberal as long as the old-fashioned slave trade allowed them to replace, with fresh importation, the negroes they killed by over labor. But, with the cessation of the trade, the West India nabobs began to experience a comparative cessation of income; and in a few years the lordly absentee—whose tastes, habits, or indolence still kept him aloof from his property—was in the hands of the money-lender, with his crops and his estates irredeemably mortgaged for their entire value. This is the true beginning of West India decadence, under the slothful mismanagement of the British planters. A few who abandoned their luxurious homes in London, and manfully devoted themselves to the care of their servants and property, contrived to stay the evil hour; yet, it is well known that since the slave was entirely emancipated, both laborer and owner have suffered a common fate from the unwillingness of the former to work for others, even for the most liberal recompence.

In the strife, in Jamaica, to retain the prosperous estates which were once so important to the commerce of Great Britain, the planters and the government have used their best efforts to supply the island with cheap labor. Schemes of colonization have been proposed to the Portuguese from Madeira and to the Irish. Appeals were made to India; and in 1846-'7, about four thousand five hundred *Coolies* were imported. But both projects failed. The Irish and Portuguese could not endure the climate, while the *Coolies*, who were not agriculturists in India, but chiefly the scum of populous towns along the coasts, soon proved that they were not worth the cost of importation, and, in five years, mustered but one half their original number. For eleven years, ending in 1848, the charge for importing immigrants into Jamaica from India and elsewhere, was £180,252, or near a million of dollars; yet, in 1851, the reports tell us that the greater portion of these were "discharged from the estates, in consequence of disease or inefficiency, and were wandering about half naked and half starved, infecting the negroes with their idleness and profligacy."

In this condition of the Island the proprietors and government have directed their attention once more to Africa, and are contriving a system, which, we think, is but a masked slave trade, and cannot fail to keep up the slave-catching wars which have so long been maintained on the coast to supply the Spanish and Portuguese dealers. At one time these African importations were liberated negroes taken from slave ships and passed under the name of apprentices, but under the scheme, their departure from Africa will no doubt be quite as involuntary, while they will enjoy the more respectable title of "emigrants."

It seems that the commercial house of Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London, have contracted with the British Government to supply its West India possessions with this class of laborers. In pursuance of this speculation, they have sent ships to the coast and offer an advance of "*ten dollars* for every person who may be *induced* to emigrate." The value of such an inducement will be readily understood by any one who knows what an African savage was under the old system, and what ideas of the value of "emigration" he is likely to have. Besides this, ten dollars are nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves to the chiefs and "catchers" during the prevalence of the trade; so that, inasmuch as there is a large supply still in the hands of the petty Kings and "headmen" throughout the country, the new offer of that sum can amount to nothing but a masked renewal of the horrid traffic among such barbarians. It must result, we feel confident, in re-establishing and supporting the wars which were waged to supply the *barracoons*: for, ten dollars a head for every emigrant prisoner, is quite as valuable to the African King, as ten dollars a head were to him, in former days for the "emigrant" *slave*. We do not choose to trust men implicitly, when they are under the temptations of a speculating contract. Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., may be respectable persons and amiable task-masters; but they are making a commerce out of humanity and not simply employing their vessels in the transportation of intelligent "emigrants" to a land in which they may better their lot. We question very much whether there will be much hesitation as to any one who either comes or *is brought* on their decks under the name of "*emigrant*." Cuffee's language will not help to explain his wishes or reluctance to Messrs. Hyde & Co. The nicest distinctions will not be argued or adjusted under a broiling sun, while the mockery of a *humane name* will cover all the deformity of a doubtful transaction. Until the British Government can satisfy itself that the emigration from Africa is conducted with the same spontaneous and intelligent freedom that characterizes the departure of an Irishman or German from Europe, we humbly think it has no right to tamper with the negro by entrusting his fate to the easy conscience of African dealers. Of all countries, England should be the last either to tolerate such a traffic, or to imperil the conscience of Stafford House and Mrs. Stowe.

In order to counteract this masked slave trade as much as possible, President Roberts of Liberia has issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London, contractors with her Britanic Majesty's Government to furnish laborers from the African coast for the West Indies have sent some of their ships to the coast of the Republic, offering an advance of ten dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate; and, whereas, the extinction of the slave trade has left large numbers of predial and other laborers in the possession of the chiefs and the principal men of the country; while the offer of ten dollars each is nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves during the prevalence of the slave trade, and which operated mainly in producing and sustaining the wars by which the country was distracted; and, whereas, certain refractory chiefs are reported to have engaged with the agents of said company to furnish a number of laborers, and are further known to have in concealment, near Grand Cape Mount, a number of the unhappy victims of their predatory excursions; and, whereas, complaint has been made to the Government that persons are held to be sent off without their voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians; therefore, to prevent the abuses and evils which might otherwise result from the enterprise,

Be it known by this proclamation, to all whom it may concern, that the law regulating passports must be strictly observed: that vessels carrying or intending to carry away emigrants must come to this port with their emigrants on board to obtain passports in order that an opportunity may be presented to the Government to ascertain whether the emigration be free or constrained. Every violation of the law regulating passports will be visited with the utmost penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Done at Monrovia, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the Republic the fifth.

J. J. ROBERTS.

By the President.

H. TEAGE, Sec. of State.

For the Standard.

At a Plank Road Meeting, held at the Court House in Smithfield, on Saturday the 11th inst., Col. Wm. H. Morning was called to the Chair, and B. H. Tomlinson, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few remarks, when B. H. Tomlinson, A. D. Northan, and J. W. Evans, Esqs., successively addressed the meeting urging the utility of the proposed road and advocating prompt and efficient action.

On motion a committee of three were appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting; who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the citizens of Smithfield are fully convinced of the necessity of immediate action towards the connecting of this place with the Central Rail Road by a Plank Road.

Resolved, That relying on the aid of all public spirited citizens and believing that all should be interested in this scheme of self preservation and general benefit, we will work with energy to accomplish it.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint five persons as a committee to open books and solicit subscriptions for stock in the Plank Road.

The following persons were then appointed by the Chairman as the committee: Wm. S. Ballenger, J. W. Evans, H. H. Hobbs, John Smith, and K. M. C. Williamson.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the N. C. Standard and Raleigh Register with a request that they publish the same.

And the meeting then adjourned.

WM. H. MORNING, *Chm'n.*

B. H. TOMLINSON, *Sec'y.*

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: When we hear a man say that his yard or court has too many trees in it, we naturally conclude that he wishes some of them to be cut down. Well, the Editor of the Register, about a week ago, concluded a rather lengthy article on the past political career of Burton Craige, Esq., by saying that our Republic is already too widely extended—too much territory. Then, by the same reasoning, is it not conclusive that the Editor aforesaid is desirous of having some of it cut off?—South Carolina, perhaps. Now, what I wish to mention is the ridiculous position in which the Editor leaves himself. After showing that he is a Disunionist himself, he waxes wroth, because the people intend to elect Burton Craig, Esq., whom he calls a nullifier and secessionist. I will venture to say that Mr. Craig is not so anxious for the dissolution of the Union as the Editor of the Register is, according to his own showing.

"_____ The Raven
Chides blackness."

It is difficult to guess what part or which States the Editor would like to see dismembered; but judging from his and his party's past course, one would suppose that he prefers to see some of these quatrelsome and discontented Southern States pushed off into the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico, so that the manufacturing nabobs, Sewardites and fanatics away over Mason and Dixon's line, may enjoy *peace*, prosperity, and happiness. What think you?

SOUTH.

MR. SYME: Believing that the publication of the enclosed post mortem examination of my little daughter may be of much benefit by inducing greater caution on the part of mothers and servants not to suffer children to play with pins and needles, and thus avoiding such a calamity as has recently visited my family, I send it to you for insertion in the "Intelligencer."

It may be well to remark here that the child in question had been a remarkable healthly and sprightly one up to February last about which time she began to droop without any ostensible cause, saving occesionally sligh attacks of chill, which were speedily subdued by the usual remedies. She would frequenrly, too, suddenly scream out in the night, as if frightened, leading us to the belief that she was troubled with worms, but never for a moment causing us to apprehend the real fatal character of the disease. This state of things continued up to Saturday, May 28th, when the symptons becoming much more alarming called for a more active mode of treatment—but all was of no avail—the pain and restlessness increased—her suffering became more and more intense—spasms ensued—until at length aboqt 3½ o'clock, P. M., on the 1st inst., she breathed her last.

June 7th, 1853. JOHN BRAGG.

PETERSBURG, June 2, 1853.

By the request of Dr. John Bragg, a post mortem examination was this day held upon the body of his daughter, a child between five and six years of age, who died under symptoms of aggravated inflamation of the stomach and bowels. A careful investigation revealed mucous and peritoneal inflamation through the whole of the intestinal canal, accompanied by extensive adhesions, ulcerations and perforation. On reaching the junction of the small and large intestines, we there discovered the undoubted cause of all this extensive disease. The intestine had there taken on adhesive inflamation, nearly entirely closing the canal, and this disconsolated mass was perforated through and through by ulceration, in the midst of which we found *a large pin* covered with the concretions formed about it during its passage through the bowels, with the exception of about one eighth of an inch of its pointed extremity.

Comment upon this case is unnecessary, whether to show the importance of such examinations in a medical point of view, or the consolation which may often be derived from them.

L. WHITE, M. D.
R. E. ROBINSON, M. D.
W. A. DUDLEY, M. D.

A NOSEGAY. A man's knowledge consists in what he knows, but who knows as much about noses as the genius who wrote the following knows?

"Knows he that never took a pinch,
Nosey, the pleasure thence which flows?
Knows he the titilating joy
Which MY NOSE knows?
Oh, nose! I am as proud of thee
As any mountain of its snows;
I gaze on thee and feel the joy
A Roman knows!"

IMPORTANT AND CHEERING NEWS!

PARISEN & KING'S

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS,

PER ROANOKE AND JAMESTOWN.

REDUCED RATES AND INCREASED EXPEDITION, &c., &c., &c.

THE proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent below the old HUMBUG MONOPOLY.

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of Humbug, Imposition and Monopoly!

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st, N. Y; and Bollingbrook street, Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

V. D. Groner,	Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack,	Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey,	Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule,	Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby,	Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor,	Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell,	Weldon, N. C.
John Nutt,	Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner,	Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid,	Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings,	Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet,	Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce,	Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield,	Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke,	Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen,	Littleton, N. C.

☞ NOTICE. Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships,

VIRGINIA, N. CAROLINA & TENNESSEE.

June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

IMPORTANT EXPRESS NOTICE.

Beware of Imposition and Humbug Monopoly!

WE feel called upon, prompted by a sense of duty to the public and ourselves, to caution the numerous patrons and friends of PARISEN & KING'S Express, throughout Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, against "Hand Bills" and Advertisements, issued by a certain Express Company, long known to the Merchants of the South, (especially Virginia and North Carolina,) as the "TARDY AND EXORBITANT MONOPOLY."

This *fast Express* wishes to impress upon the mind of the public, that they have effected arrangements for EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS PRIVILEGES on the Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, and thus lead the public to suppose that no other Express can run on the ships. To settle this matter definitely, and to place it in its *true light* before the public at large, we will only say, that we have been running our Express on the steamship "ROANOKE" since she made her second trip, and will continue to run until she makes her *last trip*; and, on the 16th inst., will make our first Express shipment on board the new and magnificent Steamship "JAMESTOWN,"—and which Expresses will be under the charge of OUR OWN SPECIAL MESSENGERS. Freight and Packages will be taken, and delivered with our usual promptness, and at the same low rates as heretofore—which will be at least 40 per cent. below the charges of the "SELF-STILED EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS COMPANY," as we are aware they must do a large business, and their patrons pay big prices, for the privilege of having a small room on board the ships, for which PARISEN & KING offered the sum of ($47,000) *Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars* for a five years contract.

We will again and lastly state to the public and our patrons, that as OUR interests are largely identified with the increasing enterprise of the South, and the general direction of the business under the present superintendence of the firm, who permanently resides in Petersburg, Va., we call for a continuation of that liberal patronage as heretofore conferred upon us, and a general support of that principle and system of "Economy, Punctuality, and Expedition," as first introduced in the Express business by us, and upon which all may depend on its being carried out to the letter. PARISEN & KING.

JAS. H. KING, Second Barclay street, N. Y.
WM. B. PARISEN, Bollingbrook and 2d St., Petersburg, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 60—8t.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

VIRGINIA and Tennessee Railroad.

PARISEN & KING take great pleasure in informing Merchants and others of this city, &c., that they have effected an arrangement with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company for the EXCLUSIVE privilege of running a DAILY EXPRESS, per Mail Trains, over their line from Lynchburg, Va., (there connecting with stages,) to all points in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and will commence operations on the 16th of June.

☞ Due notice will be given of the various routes, Agents, &c.

☞ Bear in mind, although we have the *exclusive* right to run an Express on this line, it will be one for the *accommodation* of the public, and not an *exorbitant monopolizing imposition*. PARISEN & KING.

June 9th, 1853. 60—

ADAMS & CO'S

New York, Virginia & N. Carolina,

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS.

Per United States Mail Steamers, Roanoke and Jamestown, Seaboard and Roanoke and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Merchants and other citizens of Raleigh, and all other towns in the vicinity, that we have effected arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Companies for exclusive express privileges on that route, and having a permanent connection with the Seaboard and Roanoke and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, we are now prepared to forward to and from New York, Merchandise and packages of every description and size with dispatch, and at greatly reduced rates.

Our express will leave New York, every Wednesday and Saturday, by the splendid steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, alternately.

Goods will be received at our New York office, 59 Broadway, until half past 3 o'clock, on the day of sailing.

Merchants and others ordering goods from New York are requested to order by ADAMS & Co's Steamship Express.

Our Inland Express, for the rapid conveyance of Merchandise, Packages, Jewelry, Specie, Bank Notes, and all other valuables, will leave New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore daily in charge of special Messengers, going through with mail speed.

ADAMS & CO., Fayetteville St.

SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, Agent.

NOTICE.

Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond intended for shipment, Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, will hereafter be received by Messrs. Adams & Co., 59 Broadway, who are the only authorized agents for Express privileges, by those Steamships.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
32, Broadway, New York.

June 10th, 1853. 59—6t.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

BETWEEN NORFOLK AND NEW YORK.

PASSAGE and Fare, (State room included,) only $8.

The swift and elegant Steamship's,

JAMESTOWN & ROANOKE,

being fitted in every respect according to the Act of Congress, will leave Norfolk for New York every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, with the United States mail, arriving in New York early the next day.

Returning, they will leave New York every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and arrive at Norfolk the following day.

For Passage apply on Board, or to

J. M. SMITH & BROTHER,
Norfolk, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 59—3mpd.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We invite the attention of our readers to the articles in our paper to-day, on the subject of the public lands, from the Western Democrat and the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot.

One of the leading Whig issues in 1840, it will be remembered, was the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the public lands. The eloquence and ingenuity of Whig speakers and Whig Editors were exhausted upon the subject. In this State especially the issue was considered a strong one; and Mr. Badger went so far in his celebrated Granville speech as to show, by a calculation in the appendix to that speech, how much money each County would receive from the general government if the proceeds should be distributed. Well, the Whigs went into power; they went in pledged, not only to stand by the provisions of the compromise tariff act, but to see that the old States got their share, as they termed it, of the public lands. The 27th Congress met. The Whigs had majorities in both branches, and they had a President of their own selection. A distribution bill was introduced, passed, and approved September, 1841. This bill provided that, in addition to their full share with the old States, the new States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, should receive ten per cent. on the nett proceeds of the sales, and that they should also have, as an absolute gift, four millions five hundred thousand acres to be chosen by themselves! We give below portions of the act approved in 1841. The first section, it will be seen, gives to the nine new States aforesaid, the ten per cent on the nett proceeds; the second section provides for a general distribution after deducting the ten per cent.; and the eighth section *gives* to these new States the 4,500,000 acres above mentioned:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, there be allowed and paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the terms of the compacts entered into between them and the United States, upon their admission into the Union, the sum of ten per centum upon the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which, subsequent to the day aforesaid, shall be made within the limits of each of said States, respectively: *Provided*, That the sum so allowed to the said States, respectively, shall be in no wise affected or diminished on account of any sums which have been heretofore, or shall be hereafter applied to the continuance or construction of the Cumberland road, but that the disbursements for the said road should remain, as heretofore, chargeable on the two per centum fund provided by for compacts with several of the said States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after deducting the said ten per centum, and what, by the compacts aforesaid, has heretofore been allowed to the States aforesaid the residue of the nett proceeds, which nett proceeds shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross proceeds all the expenditures of the year for the following objects: salaries and expenses on account of General Land Office; expenses for surveying public lands; salaries and expenses in surveyor general's office; salaries, commissions, and allowances to the registers and receivers; the five per centum to new States, of all the public lands of the United States, wherever situated, which shall be sold subsequent to the said thirty-first day of December, shall be divided among the twenty-six States of the Union and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Florida, according to their respective population as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the Legislatures of the said States to such purposes as the said Legislatures may direct.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be granted to each State specified in the first section of this act five hundred thousand acres of land for the purpose of internal improvements."

The same act provided that the distribution to the States—the old States included—should cease in case the Tariff should be raised above twenty per cent. Under this law the people of North Carolina might have got something; but the Federal leaders, being more devoted to the interests of Northern manufacturers than to the old States, *raised the Tariff above twenty per cent. by the act of* 1842, thus blasting at once the hopes excited among the people of the old States, and defeating the object of the very law upon which they had staked themselves in the campaign, and which they had most solemnly assured the country should be faithfully carried out. They committed a double wrong, according to their own showing, upon the people of the old States—first, in taking back their share of the land money—secondly, in doubling their taxes by the law of 1842.

This is a specimen, and a fair one too, of the conduct of the Whig leaders on the subject of the public lands. As we said in our last, their clamor on this question has been hollow, hypocritical, and made for effect.

Again: The Whig National Convention which met in Baltimore, in June last, *was silent as the grave on this question.* The subject is not even hinted at in their Resolutions; and one unacquainted with the condition of the country and the history of parties, would infer, from an examination of the Resolutions, that the government never held such property as that under consideration. What did this show, but a disposition to evade and dodge—to make the most before the people, of different views on this question in different sections of the country? Are such men worthy to be trusted with the administration of affairs?

The Democrats, on the contrary, have pursued the same uniform, straightforward course on this question. They have deceived no one. They have adhered to principle—they have turned neither to the right nor left for temporary popularity or temporary ascendency; and in the late election their policy was approved by twenty-seven out of the thirty-one States of the Confederacy.

The truth is, the only benefit which the old States have ever received from the proceeds of the public lands, was the result of Democratic action. It is well known that, under General Jackson's administration, a large surplus which had accumulated in the Treasury, and which included the proceeds of the public lands as well as other funds, was restored to the people of the States according to Federal population. This was *the hard cash*—not proceeds in expectancy, nor certain quantities of wild and uninhabited lands. The amount received by North Carolina was nearly one million five hundred thousand dollars; and *this amount is now the basis of the income for the support of our Common Schools.* Here was a palpable, a substantial benefit, the result of Democratic policy. The Whig leaders clamored for the proceeds, promised to divide them, but falsified their promise—clamored again, and then at Baltimore, in June last, went into profound silence on the subject; the Democrats stood on principle, made no promises, but, in depositing the surplus, did all they could, with the Constitutional scruples they entertained, for the benefit, the prosperity and welfare of the people of the old States.

☞ Mr. Craige, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Mecklenburg District, plants himself on the Inaugural address of President Pierce, and says he indulges in no "timid forebodings of evil from expansion." He is not for wresting Cuba from Spain by force, or for encouraging efforts set on foot on our soil to effect this end; but his sympathies are with the oppressed people of that island, and he would rejoice to see them strike for and achieve their independence. If Cuba should apply for admission into the Union under proper circumstances, he would vote to receive her; he would purchase the island from Spain at a fair price, if Spain would sell; or if foreign powers should combine to wrest the island from Spain or to control it, he would have our government interfere to prevent it. These are the sentiments, in our judgment, of a large majority of the people of this country.

Mr. Osborne, the Federal candidate, is on the other hand "opposed to the doctrine of expansion under any and all circumstances." He would set bounds to the progress of free principles, and dwarf the rising greatness of the Republic.

About the *smallest* thing we have witnessed, is the attempt of Mr. Osborne to produce the impression that Gen. Pierce is in favor of the acquisition of Canada. In the first place, there is no probability that Canada could be acquired, if desirable, for England would not sell, and the people there will hardly ever be able to throw off the English yoke; and in the second place, Mr. Osborne voted for Gen. Scott, who was on record *as the friend of the acquisition of Canada*, and at the same time *against any more slave or Southern territory.* Mr. Osborne is, therefore, himself in favor of annexing Canada, for we have not heard that he ever entered his protest, either in public or in private, against this position of Gen. Scott.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At a Convention of the Democrats of this District, held in Newbern on the 9th instant, Colonel THOMAS RUFFIN, of Wayne, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress. One hundred delegates were in attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm and unanimity marked the deliberations of the Convention. The standard-bearer selected is most worthy of the honor bestowed. We cordially concur with our friend of the Republican and Patriot in the following remarks:

"Of the candidate selected by the Convention we shall say but a single word. Two years ago, when no other man would take the Democratic banner and bear it aloft, this gallant Democrat answered the call of his fellow Democrats, and seizing the banner, carried it boldly into the field of battle. With Stanly for an opponent, the contest was the hardest fought one we have ever witnessed, and although beaten, the vote received by him was larger than the vote ever given a Democrat in the same counties. While he was firmly supported by his party, no candidate perhaps was ever more bitterly assailed by his opponents, or more basely misrepresented. In accordance with the wishes of his friends, Col. Ruffin is again in the field. Ardent in his devotion to Democratic principles, he will devote his time until the day of election in efforts to disseminate those principles. Let the Democratic party now rally in a mass to his support and elect him by a majority of four or five thousand. All that is necessary is for the Democrats to go to the polls and re-assert their principles by casting their votes for Thomas Ruffin."

The proceedings of the Convention shall appear in our next.

We find the following appointments of Colonel RUFFIN in the Republican and Patriot:

Water's, Lenoir County,	Tuesday, June	14th.
Newbern, Craven "	Thursday, "	16
Big Swift Creek," "	Friday, "	17
Chocowinity, (Crawford's store,)		
——, Beaufort county,	Saturday, "	18
Washington, " "	Monday, "	20
Germanton, Hyde "	Wednesd'y,"	22
Swan Quarter, " "	Thursday, "	23
Lake Landing, " "	Friday, "	24
North Lake, " "	Saturday, "	25
Greenville, Pitt "	Tuesday, "	28
Sparta, Edgecombe "	Wednesd'y,"	29
Snow Hill, Greene "	Thursday, "	30
Stantonsburg, Edgecombe,	Friday, July	1st.
Goldsborough, Wayne,	Monday, "	4th.
Kinston, Lenoir,	Tuesday, "	5th.
Tuckahoe, "	Thursday, "	7th.
Trenton, Jones,	Friday, "	8th.

A CONVENTION.

We trust that the meeting on Monday next, in this City, to appoint delegates to the Convention for this District, will be well attended.

It will be seen, by the notice in another column, that the Democracy of Orange are in motion. They will hold a meeting on Saturday next for the purpose of appointing delegates.

Three Counties will thus have moved in the matter—will Franklin, Nash, Granville, and Warren hold back?

The time proposed for holding the Convention is Thursday the 30th June.

MEXICO. We see no further intelligence in relation to the Mecilla valley.

Santa Anna has revived the old edict designed to annoy travellers. The governor of Acapulco had issued a counter proclamation, advising the people of his department to pay no attention to the edict. Acapulco is on the Pacific coast, out of Santa Anna's reach.

Santa Anna's new tariff is said to be higher than that of 1845, and was expected to prove very unsatisfactory. Cotton goods are to pay a duty of six cents per yard.

☞ We are pleased to see in the City, Duncan K. McRae, Esq., the newly appointed Consul to Paris. Mr. McRae appears to be in good health. We learn that he has accepted the appointment, and will depart for his post in Paris in the course of a few weeks. Mr. McRae succeeds Mr. Goodrich, the author of Peter Parley. The office is supposed to be worth about $5,000 per annum.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK. We are authorised to say, that W. WHITAKER, jr., Editor of the "Live Giraffe," at the solicitation of many friends, has consented to become a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County of Wake.

RUMORS OF WAR.

The latest intelligence from Europe is to the effect that the Russian ambassador, having left Constantinople on the 22d May, had arrived at Odessa, where a large Russian force had been assembled. Indeed, a Russian army of 100,000 strong was said to be concentrating on the Turkish frontier. The ministers of France, England, Austria, and Prussia had made a joint attempt to reconcile the parties, but nothing could be effected. The young Sultan of Turkey, who is known to possess spirit, was fully aroused, and had despatched messengers to various parts of his dominions for vessels and troops. The whole warlike resources of the Ottoman empire were to be at once called into requisition.

A Correspondent of one of the London papers, writing from Constantnople under date May 9th, makes the following statement of the demands of Russia on Turkey, which the latter power had refused to concede:

"Rusia demands that the Porte gurantee all the immunities and privileges accorded by the predecessors of the actual Sultan to the Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire, and that any favor or privileges granted to any other Christian church or community shall also be accorded to the Greek Church. That the Patriarchs of Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria and Jerusalem, and the Archbishops and Bishops of the Greek Church, be not deposed for the future, except for a legitimate motive, and that the berats or diplomas of investiture granted by the Porte be no longer dead letters, but receive a full and entire application in all the clauses. That the embassador of Russia at Constantinople, and the consuls and agents of Russia elsewhere, shall have the right to protect the Greek Church against all kinds of persecution and oppression on the part of the Turkish authorities. That the cupola of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher be rebuilt under the inspection of the Greek Patriarch, and the priority of the tomb of the Church of the Virgin be assured to the Greeks. That the sanctuaries be confirmed perpetually and forever in the hands of their present possessors. That a Church and monastery be constructed at Jerusalem, in which Russian monks shall officiate.

The most important privilege the Christians of this country possess is that of self-government. The patriarch of each Christian community is elected by the people and clergy, and receives a firman of investiture from the Sultan, and is then the spiritual and temporal head of his people. All the jurisdiction of the Greeks is managed through the Patriarch, the Porte not interfering, but regarding him as the responsible agent for the good order of his people whom he can punish by fines and imprisonment, and personal chastisement.

All this is expressed by the berat or diploma of investiture which, at the dictation of Russia, is no longer to be a dead letter, since all temporal power will be exercised for the future (through the Patriarch) by the Russian Ambassador, of Constantinople. Thus does Russia demand the exclusive protectorate over 12,000,000 of the Greek subjects of the Sultan. In other words, their allegiance is to be transferred from Constantinople to St. Petersburg."

England, France, and Prussia, it is thought, will sustain the Sultan—Austria will either play a neutral part, or incline to the side of Nicholas of Russia. Referring to these important movements, the Richmond Enquirer says:

"In such a crisis it is well to recur to history and to notice the pertinacious consistency with which the Russian sovereigns have carried out the policy of their most illustrious Czar. PETER THE GREAT not only built a capital amid marshes, and called a nation into civilized existence among the families of the world, but he foresaw the probable destiny of the barbarian hordes he organized, and, at his death, left them a "political testament" which is the bible of his successrs:

"My descendants on the throne," said he, "ought carefully to establish the closest alliance with Austria: and, while they seem to support her pretensions to the sovereignty of all Germany, they should, in secret, foment a jealousy among the German princes. Besides this, my successors *should strive to make it necessary for them to ask for our assistance* which will entitle us to a sort of protectorate, and, in time, will open the way to our absorption of the country that demands our aid.

Austria must be interested by us in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and should Constantinople fall, Austrian jealousy must be neutralized either by arming the other European powers against her, or by abandoning in her favor a portion of the conquered territory, *which afterwards we may retake.*

The Greeks in Hungary, Turkey and Southern Poland, who are now divided among themselves, must be rallied around Russia as a central point. Russia must be their pivot, and, *by the means of a certain ecclesiastical supremacy, we shall soon obtain absolute sovereignty.*"

The passages we have rapidly translated from this horoscope of the Russian future, display the remarkable foresight and knowledge of Peter the Great. Whether the policy is a wise one, we do not pretend to decide. If the Northern hordes are again let loose to overrun the South, they may return to their colder regions with the refinements and civilization that a century and a half have failed to instil into the *nomades* who were hived in villages and drilled into a descent respect for humanity. Russia in truth is a tremendous power. Her organization is entirely military and her force is obedient to a single will. Placed in the centre of the old world, she mingles in herself the *saugvagerie* of the Calmuk Tartar and the elegance of the French fop. The efforts of the present emperor have been rather directed towards the concentration and development of what he already possesses than the expansion of his territory. Yet it has always been his object, as it was Alexender's, to obtain an entrance from the Black Sea into the Atlantic through the Mediterranean. If he can subdue Constantinople—the Gibraltar of the East—and obtain the consent or force the compliance of Western Europe, he may "pass his final administration account" as the Executor of Peter's "political will."

We think, however, that France and England will oppose him. We have the best authority to say that he *hates* the latter, and he has surely never loved the former since he refused to salute Louis Phillippe, as well as Louis Napoleon, with the royal and fraternal address "*mon frere.*"

There is a prophecy current among the Turks that their empire in Europe will last four hundred years. As Mahomet took Constantinople on the 29th May, 1453—(Old Style)—this period terminates on the 10th of June, 1853."

It is possible that the difficulty may have been adjusted, but more than probable that the next arrival from Europe will bring intelligence of the clash of arms. The result of a war between such powers no human sagacity can foretell.

THE SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal met in this City on Monday last—Chief Justice Nash and Judges Pearson and Battle in attendance.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the law in the several County Courts of the State:

Hamden S Smith, Raleigh, N. C., James A. Patton, Ashville, N. C., William Hicks, Granville Co. N. C., Loverd Eldridge Smithfield, N. C., Leon. F. Siler, Franklin, Macon Co. N. C., T. H. Gilliam, Edenton, N. C., W. Geo. Granbery, Perquimans Co. N. C., Arch. R. McDonold, Moore Co. N. C.

And the following to Superior Court practice:

B. A. Kitrell, Oxford, N.C., W. Lowndes, Treadwell, Miss., John B. Williams, Greene Co. N. C., John S. Long, Washington, N. C., Sitgreaves Attmore, New Berne, N. C., William F. Green, Louisburg, N. C., Neill McKay, Cumberland County N. C.

FOURTH OF JULY.

It will be seen by the following Correspondence, that Mr. F. C. Shepard has consented to deliver the Oration in this City on the approaching anniversary of American independence:

RALEIGH, June 15th, 1853.

F. C. SHEPARD, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July, you were unanimously appointed to deliver an Oration on that occasion.

The undersigned, in communicating the choice of the Committee, beg leave to add their individual solicitations that you will accept.

Respectfully yours,
H. S. SMITH,
J. F. HUTCHINS, } Committee.
W. S BRYAN,

RALEIGH, June 15th, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: Your polite note of this morning came duly to hand, informing me that I was unanimously chosen by the Committee to deliver the Oration on the approaching Anniversary of our Independence.

Incompetent as I am to fulfil the task you have so kindly imposed upon me, yet it will give me pleasure to comply with your request and to offer my humble services on that occasion.

With my best wishes for your future welfare and those whom you represent, I remain

Your friend and ob't servant,
F. C. SHEPARD.

H. S. Smith, J. F. Hutchins, W. S. Bryan, Committee.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN HYDE. A meeting of the Democrats of Hyde County was held at the Court House on the 1st instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Newbern Convention—James Adams in the Chair, and James F. Latham Secretary. Excellent Resolutions were adopted, and spirited addresses were delivered by Messrs. W. B. Rodman, Mathew Shaw, and Dr. Selby. Thirty-one delegates were appointed to the Newbern Convention.

For the Standard.

At a meeting of the citizens of Granville County, held in the Court House in Oxford, on Saturday June 4th, to make suitable arrangements for celebrating the ensuing 4th of July, Gen. W. S. McClanahan was unanimously called to the Chair, and Mr. J. G. Wagstaff appointed Secretary.

On motion of T. L. Hargrove, a committee of five, consisting of the following gentlemen: Col. L. C. Edwards, T. B. Venable, B. C. Kittrell, Dr. Lewis Kennon, and Tazewill Hargrove, was appointed, to select an Orator for the day.

On motion of Col. R. J. Mitchell, a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a public dinner and ball.

The committee reported John A. Williams, Esq., as the Orator of the day, and James M. Wiggins and Thos. H. Wiley, as readers.

W. S. McCLANAHAN, Pres't.
J. G. WAGSTAFF, Sec'y.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD. We find in the New York Herald of the 13th instant three circulars recently addressed to the diplomatic agents of the United States in foreign countries, by the Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

The *first* of these, we are truly gratified to perceive, while requesting each of our agents at foreign courts to conform, as far as is consistent with a just sense of his devotion to republican institutions, to the customs of those among whom he dwells, at the same time requires him to appear at court *in the simple dress of an American citizen.* "It is to be regretted," the Secretary truly says, "that there was ever any departure in this respect from the example of Dr. FRANKLIN."

This circular also requests each minister and charge d'affaires to establish the legation in a central position; to keep it open daily, from 9 to 3; and to require the secretary to perform his duties in person, or, in case of sickness or absence, by some American citizen, the services of a foreigner being strictly forbidden, either as substitute, clerk, or copyist. Ministers and charges are also required to authenticate, by their own signatures, with the seal of the legation, the passports of American citizens, and not to delegate this duty to their secretaries.

The *second* of these circulars is addressed to secretaries of legation, and contains some prudent counsels, of interest to them only.

The *third* is addressed to consuls. It forbids their employing foreign clerks, and enjoins greater secrecy in the conduct of their consular affairs.

The "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" is not much enamored of the idea of a "World's Temperance Convention," in this city, while the National Industrial Exhibition is going on at the Crystal Palace. Quoth the editor:

"We sincerely hope the convention will do good; or, at least, will do no harm. As to the Maine Law, the idea of making a world's business of it is absurd. It may be very well, in some communities, where temperance has been made the question, at least for the present. The city where the Convention is to be held, is one of those places."

The Washington correspondent of the Journal expresses misgivings as to the result of the expediton of Gen. Garland to the Mesilla Valley. The Mexican Governer Trias may give way he thinks,—but

"He has not occupied the Mesilla for the purpose of yielding it. He has not gone there with a force of a thousand men for the mere purpose of giving up the territory to Gen. Garland. With a smaller escort, he could do that. * * * It was hoped that arbitration might have been permitted to settle this question. * * * But arms are now introduced by both parties in the dispute, and both partes indicate a resolute intention to settle the question by arms."

HARD TO ANSWER. The New York Journal of Commerce rather gets abolition legislators a tight place. It notices the decision of Judge Redfield, of Vermont, wherein he rules that a man found intoxicated shall remain in prison at the pleasure of the justice who committed him until he discloses the name of the person of whom he bought the liquor, and adds thereto:

"How is it! The Vermont Legislature, a year or two ago, passed an act virtually annulling the fugitive slave law in that State, because it deprived, or was liable to deprive, a negro of his liberty without trial by jury. But here is a white man deprived of his liberty without a trial by jury, and it is all right according to precedent. Can any body tell why a white man is not as good as a negro, and his rights as sacred!"

COPPER MINES IN GEORGIA. The copper mania speculation is raging in Georgia, and the last Dalton Times says:

In Murray county they have gone perfectly wild. The farmers, many of them at least, have left their farms to search for mines. The Cohuttah Mountains are almost alive with them. Lots in Murray and Whitfield counties that have always been dull sale at $5, (being mountain lots,) cannot now be bought for scarcely any price, owing to the copper mania.

Operations are about to be commenced on a mine two miles from Dalton, and it is said there is no doubt that copper, silver and lead abound in that vicinity.

The timber trade of North Carolina is an extensive business. The Newbern News mentions a single firm, Tatum and Herbert, from Virginia, who have been engaged in the business for twenty years, in Beaufort county. They constantly employ 22 axemen, besides a large force in getting the timber shipped. Sometimes they send to Norfolk $15,000 or $20,000 worth of timber in a single lot, ranging from 1 ½ to 3 feet square, and from 50 to 70 feet in length.

The Indiana Black Laws have caused the removal of large numbers of colored persons from that State, as the penalties incurred by residence there is quite severe. The Cincinnati Commercial says that it is scarcely possible to pass along the river front of that city without observing one or more colored families from the Hoosier State. They appear to be persons of some property, having with them fine stocks of horses, mules, and milk cows.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Sonnet to a Lady Weeping. By our Jim of the Boston Post.

Nay, do not weep!—in from my boyhood's years
I always lov'd a pretty woman's eye,
But like my toast, I much prefer it dry,
And not, like concert-benches, all in tears!
A handsome woman don't look very bad
(Unless she yawns) when she is calmly sleeping—
But, O ye gods! to see a lady weeping
Is quite enough to drive a lover mad!
Sighs are delicious; and I love them best
When—breathed beneath the trysting tree, to prove
The sacred fervor of a youthful love—
They gently heave a gentle maiden's breast,—
But when, with streaming tears, a woman *cries*,
I feel like saying—"Dearest, *dam your eyes!*"

THE GRAVE. What a resting place for the weary! There are no cares to corrode, no cold word to step in and mar the peace of its inmates. All the faults of the dead are forgotten, and their virtues sweetly cherished and remembered.

Reader, if thou art an orphan—if thy parents lie in the silent tomb, go to their graves, think of their virtues, think of the lessons they have tried to implant in thy heart. Think they have only gone before thee, and try to meet them beyond the grave. Death has no terrors to those who are prepared for it—he is welcome as a messenger of mercy, sent to free them from their bondage.

PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE. "Rashe" is the familiar nickname of a Vermont bar-keeper, well known for his "jolly red face" and Bardolphian nose—a countenance befitting his vocation, and indicating that he did not despise it. Several years ago, and soon after the "anti-license law" came into force in the Green Mountain state, a traveller called in and asked for a glass of brandy. "Don't keep it," said "Rashe"—"forbidden by law to sell liquor of any kind" "The devil you are!" said the stranger, incredulously. The bar-keeper repeated his declaration that "the house didn't keep it." "Then bring on your *own bottle*," said the traveller, with decision. "You needn't pretend to me that you keep that face of yours in repair on water." "Rashe" laughed heartily, and brought on "the critter."

A LONG WILL. Henry A. Hamilton was last week engaged recording in the books of the Probate Court of this county, one of the longest wills perhaps, of record in this State, if not in the United States. The will is that of the late Gen. James Taylor of Newport, Kentucky. It covers 21½ pages of royal octavo, closely (and we may add well) written. The fee for recording it amounted to $21 80. It relates to property valued at $4,000,000, and gives freedom and property to more than 20 human beings and their posterity. As the testator was the owner of real estate in twenty-six counties of this State, the will has to be recorded in each of them.

Ohio Xenia Torchlight.

"You say, Mrs. Smith, that you have lived with the defendant for eight years. Does the Court understand from that, that you are married to him!"

"In course it does."

"Have you a marriage certificate?"

"Yes, your honor, three on 'em—two gals and a boy."

Verdict for the plaintiff—call the next case—Gas and Bluster vs. the Pirinctum Institute.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES. News from all parts of the Lake Superior mining region is highly favorable. One of the largest and finest masses of copper ever seen in the world has been shipped from Minnesota mine to the great exhibition. It is a large square block weighing 5,072 lbs. It was cut from a piece weighing about 80 tons! Several hundred tons of a similar character, some of them nearly as heavy, are to be sent on by the Cliff and Minnesota mines. The National and South Cliff mines will also forward fine specimens.

An old bachelor, having been laughed at by a party of pretty girls, told them: "You are small potatoes!" "We may be small potatoes," said one of them, "but we are *sweet ones!*"

An English paper states that Caroline Bronts, authoress of Jane Eyre, Shirely and Villette, thinks of coming to this country, shortly.

MUSTACHIOS—DUST. The stone masons in Glasgow, Scotland, acting on the advice of Dr. Allison, of Edinburgh, have commenced wearing mustachois as a preservative against the injury done to the system by fine particles of sand, while they are engaged dressing stones. Custom may be against such natural preventives, but if it is found that they are at all beneficial, we deem it the duty of some of our medical readers to recommend their adoption by millers, bakers, and other similarly exposed.

Scientific American.

REASONS FOR A SINGER'S COLD. "What is the reason that fellow is always indisposed at the moment he is wanted to sing?" inquired an Exeter Hallite, just as a sort of Sims Reevian apology had been made for a popular singer. 'Oh! it's easily accounted for,' answered his stall neighbor, 'when you think of the great airs he is continually giving himself, it's no wonder he so often catches cold."

AMERICAN WINES. The vineyard at Cincinnati now produce a very large quantity of native wines. The American Catawba and the Schuylkill grape, from the vineyards of Longworth, and those of Bogen and of Buchanan, are becoming great favorites at our hotels and watering places, and the demand for them is rapidly increasing. They are of excellent quality and are very wholsome. The proprietors of the various popular resorts at the seashore and mineral springs, during the summer, are introducing these native wines, as more palatable and healthful than the liquors usually drank at such places.

Philadelphia Ledger.

An Irishman and Dutchman were standing on the pier the other day when an iron steam propeller came puffing along.

"Oh be jabers what a bad cowld that steamboat has got. Hear how the poor thing coughs," observed Patrick as he pulled his pipe out of his mouth, and rolled out a cloud of smoke.

"How de divil a steamboat take a cold eh?" knowingly enquired the Dutchman.

"Why, ye ignoramus, she take cowld from *laying in the wather so long*; wouldn't it give any body a cowld, ye Dutch hathen ye!"

A NEW MODE OF SHIP VENTILATION. An iron ship named the "Evangeline," recently launched at Liverpool, has iron masts, which are hollow cylinders, and which have trap doors at the lower end to open or shut at pleasure, for the ventilation of the vessel. It has been found that excellent ventilation is maintained by these masts, even when the ship is stationary. This vessel has left Liverpool for New Orleans with a cargo of goods and passengers.

A young lady says, that in a yatching match the vessels run so many knots that she should think that the result of the races must be all ties.

Dr. Barton, warden of Merton College, England, was the oddity of his time. A gentleman coming one day into his room, told him that Dr. Vowel was dead. "What!" said he, "Vowel dead? Thank Heaven it is neither *a* nor *i*."

SEA BATHING IN PARIS. A project is on foot in Paris which has for its object to give to the Parisians the refreshment of sea bathing in the central part of the city. By the process of a hydraulic machine, placed on the still waters of the Dieppe, the waters of the channel would be thrown into large pipes, which would carry it to Paris and into a large basin placed in the centre of the Park of Monceaux. The expenditure is calculated at five or six millions of francs. The railway company from Dieppe to Paris has granted the privilege of laying the pipes all along the road, and the government has given to the undertaking the free use of the Park of Monceaux.

"It's quite too bad of ye, Darby, to say that your wife's worse than the devil."

"An't plaze your riverance, I can, prove it by the Holy Scripture—I can be the powers. Did't your riverence, in the sermon yesterday, till us if we resist the devil, he'd flee from us. Now, if I resist my wife, she flies at me!"

A SUM FOR SOMEBODY. If wheat is forty-four shillings a quarter, how much is it a year, and what will be a fair average price for chaff?

"An!" said old Mrs. Doosenbury, "learning is a great thing; I've often felt the need of it. Why, would you believe it, I am now sixty years old, and only know the names of three months in the year, and them is spring, fall, and autumn. I larnt the name of them when I was a leetle bit of a gal."

What will Ferguson say now?

A CARD.

To the free and independent voters of Wake County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: At the solicitation of many of my personal and political friends, I present my name before you as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk. This being the first time in my life that I have been placed before the public, I feel great diffidence in presenting my claims to you, who alone, determines who shall, and who shall not, serve in the several offices within your gift. To many of my fellow-citizens of Wake, I am personally known; while to others I am only known as the humble Editor who has, through many hard fought political battles done his duty, (or his utmost) to sustain and promote the principles of the great Democratic party of our country, whose banner now triumphantly floats over the good old North State, redeemed and disenthralled from the yoke of Whiggery. And now, upon this party, in my *native* County, I confidently throw myself, in the present contest.

Against the present incumbent, I have no charges to make, either politically or personally. So far as *I know*, he has been a good officer, as I know he is capable; but, for a long number of years, he has enjoyed, undisturbed, the emoluments of office—and, in this country, the Democracy do not believe it either wise or safe, to confer life-time favors upon *one man*, when there are others whose claims and pretensions are equally strong.

During the campaign I shall endeavor to meet with my fellow-citizens just as often as my business will admit; but, with that candor peculiar to myself, alone, I shall not endeavor to conceal the fact, that circumstances beyond *my* control, will debar me, often, of that privilege. However, when it is my good fortune to be with you in your primary gatherings, I shall not shrink from the discussion of such topics as may be presented for *our* consideration, whether political or strictly confined to the *duties* of a Clerk.

Should I receive your suffrages, and be placed to preside over the records of the Court in question, it will be my constant study to *do right*, and to make myself, in that capacity, that which I truly should be, the people's humble servant.

W. WHITAKER, JR.
Raleigh, Wake Co., June 14, 1853. —1t.

DIED.

Near Elevation, Johnston County, on the 15th of May, Mrs. Mary Woodall, aged about 85 years. She had been a pious member of the Primitive Baptist Church for the last forty years. She was kind and obliging, and much beloved by all her friends. [Com.

The Primitive Baptist and Freedom's Blade will please copy.

In Greene County, Ala., on the 29th of April last, Mr. Redin Eatman, formerly of this State.

Democratic Meeting.

THE Democrats of Wake County are respectfully and earnestly invited to meet in the Town Hall, in Raleigh, on Monday the 20th of June—it being the week of the extra term of the Superior Court—to appoint Delegates to a District Convention to be held in Raleigh on 30th June, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

MANY DEMOCRATS.
June 8, 1853. 59—

Democratic Meeting.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Orange will be held at the Court-House in Hillsborough, on Saturday, the 25th of June, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend a Convention of this Congressional District, which is to be held in Raleigh on the 30th inst.
June 13th, 1853. 61—2t.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

MR. J. CROSS, General Superintendant of Colportage of the American Tract Society, in Virginia and North Carolina, and several Colporteurs, will deliver addresses in the Baptist Church, of this City, at ½ past 3 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday the 19th inst.

The friends of the Tract cause and the public generally are affectionately invited to attend.

No public collection will be taken up.
June 17, 1853. 61—1t.

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties. Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
June 15, 1853. 62—tf.

Public Meeting.

THE citizens of this county and city, in connection with the Wake Agricultural Society, will hold a public meeting on the subject of the State Fair, at the Town Hall, on Monday the 20th instant, (Court week) at half past 10, A. M. Very important matters, interesting to all of our citizens, will be presented to their consideration. Judge Saunders and others will address the meeting, and a full attendance is desired and expected.

W. W. WHITAKER,
June 15, 1853. Sec'y. Ag. Soc.

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, on the finding of a Grand Jury, that one HENRY W. HUDSON, late of the County of Cleaveland, stands charged with an offence of a capital nature, and has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Hudson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of wo hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cleaveland County.

DESCRIPTION:

The said Hudson is about 33 years of age, stout made, weighs about 200 pounds, is five feet 8 or 9 inches high, of ruddy complexion and is quick spoken. He is a native of Connecticut, and for the last two years a resident of North-Carolina.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North-Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this June 14, A. D., 1853.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
SAM'L F. ADAMS, jr., *Private Secretary.*

New Books.

POEMS, by Alexander Smith; Shallpts, a book for the sea-side; Notes from life, in seven essays; Money, Humility and Independence, Wisdom, Choice in Marriage, Children, The life Poetic, The ways of the Rich and the Great, by Henry Taylor, author of Philip Van Artevelde. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, June 5th, 1853. 61—

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy.

THE 24th Session will commence on the 7th of July, 1853.
Raleigh, June 17, 1853. 61—4t.

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY

HENDERSON, N. C.

L. S. PERRY, *Proprietor.*

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in July next. Tuition for Elementary, English branches, $10 per Session; higher English branches $12 50, Latin and Greek $15. Board can be obtained on very fair terms in the village and its vicinity. Boys will be received at any period of the Session, and charged from time of entrance; though it is very desirable that they commence at the beginning of the Session. No deduction made for absence only in cases of protracted sickness.

D. E. YOUNG,
ROBT. P. HUGHES,
JNO. D. HAWKINS, } *Trustees.*
JNO. B. DEBNAM,
P. A. JONES,

June 9, 1853. 59—tf.

Warrenton, N. C.,

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 11th of June ensuing. Term as heretofore. Those who may desire more particular information can have a circular sent to them. Address

DANIEL TURNER, President.
Warrenton, N. C., May 26th, 1853. 58—3m's.

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY.
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his former patrons, and his friends, and the public at large, that he will, at the commencement of the next session, resume his station at the head of South Lowell Academy.

This Institution is situated in a section of the State where a healthful climate, pure water, pleasant scenery, and a moral community furnish as many incitements to industry as are often to be found. Young men from any part of the State, or adjoining States, need fear no injurious effects from the climate, at South Lowell, while to those in the eastern portion of the State it offers a safe and pleasant retreat from the diseases incident to that region.

No pains will be spared to improve the mind, it will not be forgotten that knowledge is valuable only when united with integrity of heart, and consequently every reasonable effort will be made to lead the minds of those intrusted to our care, to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth." There will be preaching at the Academy three or four times a month, and other religious exercises once or twice a week.

No Student will be permitted to remain who exerts an immoral influence, and none to return who does not attend diligently to his duties.

One competent assistant will be present at the commencement of the session, and another will immediately be obtained, if the interests of the Students demand.

Particular attention will be given to preparing young men for teachers.

Students can come by public conveyance to Hillsborough, 12 miles west, or to Oxford, 25 east of South Lowell, and at either place private conveyances can readily be obtained

Board will be furnished in the best families at $6 per month. Tuition—For beginners $10—For common and higher English $12,50—For Languages $15. To the sons of regular Ministers tuition will be furnished at one half the above rates.

Books can be obtained at South Lowell at the publisher's retail prices, adding only the cost of transportation.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, July 27, and the Class will be organized the same day.

JAMES A. DEAN.

June 13, 1853. 60—3t.

☞ Richmond C. Advocate; Message; Spirit of the Age; Newbernian; Wilmington Commercial; Fayetteville Observer, and Hillsboro' Recorder will please copy three times and send their bills to J. A. D.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

SITUATED in the County of Stokes, on the North side of the Sauratown Mountain, two and a quarter miles West of the County-seat, Danbury, fifteen miles East of the Pilot Mountain, fifteen miles North-west of Germanton, and eight miles West of Martin's Lime Kiln, in the immediate vicinity of the Hanging Rock, Shevcinitz Cascade and Moor's Nob, the highest peak of Sauratown, being three hundred feet higher than the Pilot.

Encouraged by the liberal feelings of a large number of persons the last two seasons, the subscribers have recently made considerable improvement for the accommodation of the public, and are now prepared to receive visitors.

The Spring is a strong and bold Chalybeate. As to the medicinal properties of the water we would refer to the many invalids who have visited the place and been restored to health and strength.

Terms of board for a single person,

Per meal,	25 cents,
" day,	75 "
" week,	$4 50 "

Children and servants half price—horses fed at 50 cents per day. Rent of cabins (without board) $3 per week. T. & J. F. REDDICK.

June 6th, 1853. 60—6w.

TO THE TRAVELLING COMMUNITY.

THE Stage line formerly run from Raleigh via Nashville to Rocky Mount, by SPRINGS & McLEAN is now running directly to Wilson Depot, (a distance of only 50 miles,) in connection with the Mail line on the Plank Road and Steamboat via Greenville to Washington, N. C. Also, in connection with the Train of cars running North past Wilson at 7 P. M. Also, (when persons going South wish,) by leaving Raleigh at 5 A. M., connect with the 4 P. M. Train of cars running South, reaching Wilmington at 8 or 9 P. M. same days.

Leave Raleigh Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leave Wilson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

JOHN M. McLEAN, Proprietor.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1853. 57—3t.

☞ Register, Wilmington Journal (weekly) Washington Whig and Plymouth News will please copy 3 times and send accounts to this office.

$20 REWARD!

RUNAWAY from Elijah Malone, on the 14th of May last, near Gordonton, Person County, a negro boy by the name of WILLIAM. Said negro is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a pale yellow color, rather slender built, and round shoulders; he has a large mouth, front teeth broad and white; he has a wild look when spoken to, and is slow to answer; he has a very rough and bumpy face, and there may be some scars on the fingers of one of his hands, occasioned by a burn; he has remarkably kinky hair for a mulatto, and walks rather bow-leg ed. When he was last heard from he had on a black coat, either Broadcloth or Alpacca, dark pantaloons and a black round-crowned hat. His father was a free man, by the name of Bush, and he may attempt to pass under that name, I have bought the said boy from Elijah Malone, and I will give the reward of twenty dollars to any person who will deliver said boy to me, two miles East of Prospect Hill, in Orange County, or confine him in any Jail, so that I can get him. HENRY MALONE.

June 9th, 1353. 976—5tw.

Female School.

MISS H. W. Merrill and Mrs Blood will open a school, at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on the 6th of July next, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses in the various branches pertaining to a thorough and accomplished education.

Terms of Tuition for the English branches,	$10
French Language,	5
Latin,	5
Pencil and fine Crayon drawing,	15
Oil Painting,	20
Music on the Piano and Guitar,	20

Instruction in vocal music gratis.

Lessons in embroidery and needle-work given, if desired.

Raleigh, June 10, 1853. 60—2m.

AFTER THE TRADE.

THE Subscribers having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

Castalia High School.

MR. AND MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals.

THE Summer Term in the male and female departments will commence on Tuesday morning, the 5th of July. Circulars furnished on Application to the Principal.

Castalia, Nash Co., N. C. June 10, 1853. 60—4t.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence the 7th of July next.

The class which goes to College leaves room for a few boys. ALEX. WILSON.

Melville, Alamance Co., June 5, 1853. 60—3w

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS.

IF YOU wish to keep cool, call and buy some Gauze Merino Under Shirts. E. L. HARDING.

Patent Yoke Seam Shirts.

50 DOZ. just received. Made up in the latest style with or without Collars. E. L. HARDING.

Standing Three-ply Collars, 75 doz. just received at HARDING'S.

June 13, 1853. 60—

HERRINGS, 60 bbls. No. 1 trim'd—W. T. Sutton's curing.

30 bbls. No. 1 family roe, W. T. Sutton's curing.

20 half bbls. No. 1 roe do do

For sale by A. & H. HARRIS.

Norfolk, June 9th, 1853. 59—1m.

MONEY! MONEY!!

WHEREAS, for a period of twenty years we have diligently studied how we might best ameliorate the pecuniary condition of the Human Family, and deserve the applaudits of mankind. We are now happy almost beyond the power of expression, to impart the joyous intelligence that the hour has come when we can proclaim to the Nations of the earth the completion of our extended labors in the announcement that we have found out at last the process by which riches may be easily acquired, and a most extraordinary fact is, that we give to the world, *gratis*, the offspring of these wearisome researches, which consumed nearly a quarter of a century in gestation, asking ourselves for revealing this "open sesame" nothing but the delightful assurance that mankind will be at last convinced of the practicability of garnering a golden harvest through the medium of

PYFER & CO.,

The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed Lottery BROKERS,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Let not a few frowns of Fortune cast you down:
She were not Fortune if she did not frown
Those who in patience bear her scorns awhile
Are those on whom, at last, she most will smile.

MOST GLORIOUS SUCCESS!

PYFER & CO. sold and paid last month a Mountain of Prizes!

EVERY DRAWING TELLS A CHEERING TALE!

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

"*No such word as Fail,*" *at Pyfer & Co's.*

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

Splendid Schemes for June, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. June.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
2	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
3	21,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
4	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	44 00
6	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	20 00
7	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
9	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
10	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	16 00
11	55,498	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	58 00
13	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	30 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
16	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
17	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
20	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
21	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	36 00
23	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
24	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
25	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	30	88 00
27	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
28	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	20 00
29	33,461	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
30	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets, can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of the paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

May 30, 1853. 56—

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS. Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

CHURCH BOOKS!

A TREATISE on the Laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S., by Murray Hoffman.

A Presbyterian Clergyman looking for the Church, by One of Three Hundred.

The History of the Church of England, by J. B. S. Canvithen, B. D., late of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; Bampton Lecturer for 1809, and Vicar of Sandhurst, Berks.

A Church Dictionary, by Walter Farquehar Hook, D. D., Vicar of Leedes.

Daily Steps towards Heaven or practical thoughts on Gospel History, and especially on the Life and Teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ, for every day in the year according to the Christian seasons.

*** It is a vade Mecum for the pious Churchman, and would be a profitable companion for every Christian.

Also a great variety of other Church Books, on hand and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

May 26th, 1853. 56—

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to an order of our Court of Equity for Wake County, Spring Term, 1853, in the petition of Eliz. Rhodes, by her guardian, *ex parte*,

I will expose at public sale on the premises on the 11th of June next, the lands mentioned in the pleadings. Said lands situate in the County of Wake, bounded on the North by the Lands of Thos. J. Lemay, on the East by the lands of Mr. Daniel and Barnabus Johnson, on the South by the lands of Kimbrough Weathers and Henry Utley, and on the West by the lands of Eldridge Smith and W. Clayton, containing about 235 acres.

Terms of sale: Bonds well secured payable at six and twelve months, with interest from the date, and seventy-five dollars of purchase money to be paid cash at time of sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
C. & M. in Equity.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—td.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons from trading for a Land Warrant, made to Sergant William Eaton of one hundred and sixty acres, which warrant had the assignment and was lost, miscarried or robbed from the mail about the 23 of March last, without my knowledge or consent; this is therefore to put all persons on their guard, as I intend applying for duplicate of the same.

WILSON FULTIN.

Danbury, Stokes County, N. C. } 56—6w.
May 16th, 1853. }

ROBERTS'S
COPPER, TIN AND STOVE DEPOT,
ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

IN STORE, a large and varied assortment of all kinds of COPPER and TIN Wares, at wholesale and retail, ower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard for steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purpores, Metallic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it, Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus, of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

NOVELTY WORKS
WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petesburg, Virginia May 5th, 1852 52—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent **Stock of Leather and Findings,** for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

We Study to Please.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
A NEW DRY GOOD STORE,

On Fayetteville street, second door below Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.

JOHN CREECH has just returned from the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of the latest styles and patterns for the Spring and Summer Trade. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Bonnets, and children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols a good assortment of men's and boys summer Clothing which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance.

JOHN CREECH.

Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1853. 32—w.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, *Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.*

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,

Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,
Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

COURT OF EQUITY, SPRING TERM, A. D. 1853.

Linville Williams, Emerilla Williams, Sam'l. D. Caldwell and his wife Susan, *vs.* John Williams, Henry Williams, James Toliver, Catharine Williams, John Wesley Williams, Alfred Clawson and wife Nancy, Martha Ann Williams and Polly Jane Williams.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Polly Ann Williams, one of the defendants in this suit, hath removed from this State, and is a non resident, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks notifying the said Polly Ann Williams to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday in September next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against her.

Witness George Bower, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office, the 3d Monday in March, A. D. 1853.

GEO. BOWER, C. M. E.

April 16, 1853. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 908—6w.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandising for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair

Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.

Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*. solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THIS Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and locate in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber,

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton. N. C. April 15, 1853. 43—tf.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM!
NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a decree of Wake Court of Equity, at Spring Term, 1853, I shall offer for sale on Friday, the 3d day of June next, at Stricklands Store in Wake County, a tract of land owned by the late Berry Bunn containing about four hundred and eighteen acres and lying on the west-side of Moccasin Creek and bounded by the lands of Code Bunn and others; also on the same day two tracts of land in Franklin County, one containing about sixty acres, adjoining the lands of Obediah Strickland and others, and the other on Moccasin Creek containing by estimation three hundred and seventy two acres. The two last named tracts to be sold on the premises.

Terms of sale six and twelve months credit, bond and good security required.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. M.

April 28, 1853. 47—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS
AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk. Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Wellings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do, fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do, Lisle and Linen do., Washed Norway do., Fine Doe do. Black Colored Silk do., Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

SAM'L M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.

GIVE their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of very description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, do.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Ch'f Eng. Central Rail Road.

May 2, 1853. 48—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
Commssion & Forwarding Merchant,
NO. 1, 2 & 3, ROTHERYS' WHARF,
NORFOLK, VA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to forwarding and receiving merchandise.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh,
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh,
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.

April 19, 1853. 44—w.6m.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Fine Table Cutlery.—One sett Ivory Handled Balance Knives and Forks, 51 ps.
Ivory Handled Carvers and Forks.
Do. Game do.
Do. Butter Knives.
Also a good lot of Weeding Hoes. For sale by

may 25, 1853. J. BROWN. 47—

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c., &c.

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1853. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL
IN RALEIGH.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	$25,00
French extra,	10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.

February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

The Best Work on Fruit Trees ever Published.

THE FRUIT GARDEN, a Treatise intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees, the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Prunning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c., the laying out and arranging different kinds or Orchards and Gardens, the selection of suitable varieties for different purposes and localities, gathering and preserving Fruits, treatment of Diseases, destruction of Insects, description and uses of Implements, &c., illustrated with upwards one hundred and fifty Figures, representing different parts of Trees, all practical operations, forms of trees, Designs for Plantations, and Implements, &c. by P. Barry, of Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York, 1 vol. 12 mo. 3d edition. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 18th, 1853.

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we redetermined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

To the Public—*A perfect Luxury in Summ* and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles.

pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

$10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.

ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.

The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.

Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

Just Received,

3,000 PRINCIPE; 3,000 Regalias; 3,000 short Havannah, all genuine imported Cigars; 3,000 Domestic of different brands.

500 lbs chewing Tobacco; 300 lbs smoking Tobacco.

F. MAHLER & Co.

May 4, 1853. 48—

SUPERIOR READY MADE.
DAILY ARRIVALS AT HARDINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, 200 pairs Superior Fancy Cassemere Pants.

March 1st, 1853. 39—

A TREATISE on the Adulteration of Food and Drink, and plain and simple directions for detecting them, with One Hundred Recipes for tooth powders, hair dyes, skin powders, perfumes, &c. by M. P. Byrne, M. D., 1 volume. 12mo. For sale at TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, April 18, 1853.

Gauze Merino Shirts.

50 DOZEN superior Gauze Merino Shirts, a very desirable article for Summer ware, at HARDING'S.

May 9th, 1853. 50—

Irish Potatoes.

A FEW barrels of those superior Carter Potatoes on hand—price reduced to close sales.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

Scientific and Practical Works.

THE American Miller, and Millwright's Assistant, by William Carter Hughes, editor of the American Miller, New York, illustrated by drawings of the most approved machinery, 12mo. The Turner's Companion,